THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,507. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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To sail about 20th February next.

MESSRS. GREEN'S new Clipper Passenger Ship, WALMER CASTLE, 1,300 Tons, CHARLES DARSIE, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

For further particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1863.

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Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship SINGAPORE, (1,300 Tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain J. G. GRIBBLE, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 22nd February, at 10 A.M., from Mazagon.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 20th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, not in the Ship on 20th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 12th February, 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Saturday, the 21st instant.

Shippers of Cargo or Bullion to fill up Bill Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 13th February 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dock, yard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock noon, positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply to NANJI NURSEEDJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motishaw's house.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS KELLY, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dock yard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 12 noon, positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalapankwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 16th February 1863.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the supply for a period of six months of CARPENTERS' & SMITHS' TOOLS, and other sundry articles, required by this Company.

A list of the articles may be had on application to the Company's Engineer.

No Tender will be received, after the 23rd instant.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 13th Feb. 1863.

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W. NICOL & Co.

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October 16th 1862.

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Bombay, 30th December 1862.

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Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

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THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected 31st December 1862. Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

Notices.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mrs. MARY GREW, Widow of the late Mr. F. GREW, has contracted to sell her Oart, known by the name of "Moogbhat *alias* Chirmada Batt," with the House, Premises, and Out-houses, with Cocoanut and other Trees, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Mahim; the said Oart is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 538, and the said Premises is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 441, containing by admeasurement 4,673-3-9th square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the North by the Oart of Dinnajee Laxmanjee, on the South and West by the Public passage, on the East by the Public Road. Any persons having claims upon the said Oart or Premises or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to Mr. J. MACFARLANE, Solicitor for the purchasers, by a notice within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed and such claims will be treated as null and void.

Bombay, dated 9th February 1863.

MR. FREDERICK ROWLAND, Army Accoutrement Contractor, Bellasis Road, Bombay, begs to inform Officers Commanding Corps that he is now prepared to supply every description of Military Accoutrement, Saddlery, &c., Brass Waist and Breast Plates, ornamented with Devices, embossed or engraved.

Managers of Railway Workshops, Spinning and Cotton Press Factories, and Factories where the Machinery require Leather Beltings, are informed that Mr. F. R. will undertake to execute orders for every description of Machinery Sand-Belts, &c., and has always on hand Leather Dressed and Undressed, also prepared White Raw Hides for Laces.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The usual Half Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee, at 3 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1863, to receive the Report of the Directors for the past half year, and to consider a proposal, that in honor of the memory of the late Bomonjee Hormusjee, Esq., the name of the Company for the future be "The Bomonjee Hormusjee Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited)."

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. COOPER, Chairman.

Bombay, Feb. 10th, 1863.

RETURN BALL.

THE RETURN BALL to the Masons will take place in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant. Subscription Rs. 20, entitling each subscriber to invite one Gentleman and two Ladies. Extra guests Rs. 10 each. Non-Masons only allowed to subscribe. Names of guests with subscriptions to be sent to the undersigned as early as possible.

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S. WRIGHT,
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R. WALLACE,
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ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MEEYA DHONDOO BIN SHAIK HOOSAIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, has contracted with BOMJOREE SORABJEE LIVALLA and BAPOOJEE SORABJEE LIVALLA, to sell to them, all that Piece of Government Land or Ground, situate at or near Nagpada or Bellasis Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 31 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collecter of Land Revenue under Nos. 544 and 545, together with the Messuages or Tenements standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1 and 2, which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by the stable of Jeewraz Balloo, the West by the vacant Ground of Dorabjee Bomanjee Deevaycha, the North by a foot-path and the Belasis Junction Road, and the South by the Public Road; all persons having any claim by way of Mortgage or otherwise upon the said premises, are hereby required to make the same known within 14 days from the date hereof to Messrs. Bickerstreth and Cleveland, Solicitors for the purchasers at their Office in Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Buildings in Borah Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 11th day of February, 1863.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of JOSEPH HARRIS, late of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, and of No. 14, Carlton Road, Maida Vale, in the same County, a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army deceased, and a Cause Cullum *v.* Vivesati.

The Creditors of the said JOSEPH HARRIS who died in or about the month of May, 1861, are by their Solicitors on or before the 27th day of May, 1863, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, England, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

DESIGN FOR COMMUNICATION.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT are prepared to receive DESIGNS FOR A NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL to be built on the Esplanade, Bombay.

Lithographed copies of the general plan of the accommodation required with a schedule of measurements according to the arrangements of the building which have been generally approved by the medical authorities and Government, together with plans of the proposed site, can be had on application at the office of the Superintending Engineer Presidency Circle, Bombay, and at the India Office, London.

The rates on which the work is to be calculated will also be furnished at those offices, and the gross estimate is not to exceed Rupees 3,80,000.

Complete plans and estimates are also required for residences for the Surgeon and House Surgeon, and for quarters for 8 sick officers, to be arranged in two or three blocks distinct from, but in the immediate vicinity of the main Hospital.

The designs of these buildings should harmonize in character and style with the main building.

The estimate for these, calculated on the same rates, should not exceed 1,25,000 Rupees.

There must be ample provision for thorough ventilation, which is obtained in Bombay by a sea breeze blowing generally from W. to S. W. during the months from May till September, and from various points from N. W. by N. to S. W. by S. during the rest of the year, provision should be made to exclude the N. and E. winds, which blow most frequently by night.

The walls must be protected as far as possible from the direct rays of the sun.

The designs are unrestricted as to style, provided it is suited to the climate, and to the use to which the building is to be devoted, and as to materials, provided that they are procurable in Bombay at prices which will admit of their being used in the buildings as designed.

The designs must include—

1. Ground plan and plan of each story.
2. Elevation of each of the 4 faces.

The plans and elevations to be on a scale of not less than 10 feet to an inch Specification and estimate with sections, &c., in sufficient detail to enable the judges to decide whether the plan can be carried out within the sum allowed.

Prizes will be awarded for the two best designs—Rs. 2,500 for the best, and Rs. 1,000 for the next in merit, provided the design fairly fulfils the above conditions.

If the best designs, in an artistic point of view, fail to fulfil any one of the above essential conditions, the Judges will be empowered to reduce or withhold the prize, and no prize will be awarded to a design merely because it fulfils the conditions, if otherwise conspicuously deficient in artistic merit.

The drawings and estimates, &c., should be sent in on or before September 1st in the usual manner with motto, and envelopes containing the name and address of the artist to the Superintending Engineer Presidency Circle, by whom the envelopes will be opened in presence of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Public Works Department after the prizes have been adjudged.

All the designs received will be exhibited in the Town Hall, Bombay, for one month before the adjudication of the prizes, and unless claimed and removed by the authors, for one month afterwards.

The envelope containing the name should state the author's wish whether the name should be appended to the design when exhibited after the adjudication.

The Prizes will be adjudged by the Executive Committee of Fort Improvement Commission and the Engineers of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay and Baroda Railways, who will be asked to aid Government in the adjudication.

In the event of any design being finally adopted by Government for execution without further modification than is made by the designer at the instance of Government, the Prize will be made up to one per cent on the amount of the estimate as revised by the Executive Committee.

It will be optional to Government to avail themselves of the services of the author in altering or executing any design which gains a prize or premium, any design to which a prize or premium is awarded will remain the absolute property of Government.

Unsuccessful designs will be returned to the authors if claimed by them or by their authorized Agents, within one month from the period of a publication, during which period if not claimed they will remain exhibited in the Town Hall, Bombay.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
H. RIVERS, Lieut-Colonel R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1863.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concerning the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan. 3.*

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in existence, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separate sheet. The Army List is entirely in the hands of Messrs. Cox, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the name of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan. 1.*

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but again in the issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* entitles itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) requirements. If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in this Harbour.

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads. Then we have lists of Acts of the Legislative Council of India up to the 15th November.

A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.

The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.

The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*

The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Ayes and Nayes, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.

The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 5.*

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

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A NEW WORK.

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LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST, by FRAMJEE BOMANJEE (late of the E. College):—This Work, to be nearly of the size of Dr. Russell's "Diary in India," 400 pages or upwards, 8vo. and nearly cloth-bound, is now being printed at the *Elfance Press*, Bombay, and will be out about the close of next month. The MS. has been looked over, with a view to judge of its merits, by more than one well-known English scholar, and been pronounced as the result of "a great deal of thought," &c. It is an *earnest* exposition of the Native character in its *social, moral, and intellectual* aspects, which as yet has been felt a desideratum, and in which, while treating of the fell and career of BABOO HARRICHUNDAR, the late Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*—to whose memory Natives of all parts of India, and even Englishmen of rank and position at Calcutta, have resolved on erecting a monument, the Author analyses the sources of his success, traces how far these are wanting among the majority of the rising generation of India, and points out how the character of the young Indian Student may be completely formed and ameliarated. He next discusses the best means of regenerating the mass of the people; and then passes on a dissertation on "Civilisation," with a view to show that the future Civilisation of the World will take its rise from Indian soil.

With a view to give the *most general* idea of the Work, the principal heads of the contents are published and may be seen at any of our Libraries.

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Subscribers names will be entered at either Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL's Fort, or ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.'s, Kalbadevie.

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BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, with Lists of H.M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

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Also, Railway Views at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO BE LET.—A small HOUSE, in Bake-house Lane, Fort. Apply to Messrs. LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

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Bombay, 28th December 1862.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned beg to apprise their Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed from No. 23 to No. 24, Medow Street, next door to TREACHER & Co.'s.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MRS. McAULEY, To First Floor, No. 4, Grant Buildings.

Per last Overland Mail.

A choice assortment of fashionable MOURNING AND FANCY MILLINERY.

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FOR SALE.—On or about the 12th of March next, will be sold by Public Auction, with the Consent of the Trustees, the following Property belonging to the Estate of the late Rustomjee Norojee Adanson.

The Buildings and Land No. 8, situated on Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Bungalow and Out Offices with the Ground No. 11.

For particulars, apply to

JEWUNBAKE, Executrix to the Estate.
The × Mark of
JEEWUNBAYE WIDOW.

Bombay, Race Course, 2nd Feb. 1863.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Hester, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

Mc CABE AND JONES WATCHES, CHUBB'S FIRE PROOF SAFES, For Sale.

McCabe's Gold and Silver Hunting Watch, Spring Capped, latest improvement, with a certificate, and a Gold Hunting Case Watch, by John Jones. Also, Chubb's Patent Fireproof strong Wrought IRON SAFES, with Drawers, of sizes, from 22 inches upwards. Apply to RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE & Co., opposite Messrs. Lyon Brothers, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

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PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 31st June 1862.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.
FOR NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—Attention is directed to their unparallelled stock of Musical Instruments.

J. BROADWOOD AND SONS' PIANOFORTES.

Specially manufactured by the eminent firm of J. BROADWOOD AND SONS, to withstand the effects of the Indian climate. HERBERT & Co.'s very extensive importations of these Instruments, enable them to offer a choice to their Constituents and to sell on the most reasonable terms for *Cash payment*. These Instruments will be found to possess in an eminent degree the best qualities of *tone touch* and *durability* for which J. Broadwood and Sons, manufacturers, are so famous. Any Constituents wishing to have an Instrument in its original case, unpacked and direct from the factory of Messrs. Broadwood and Co., can be supplied at any time from HERBERT & Co.'s Bombay Musical Depot.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
SOLID GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES."
FULL COMPASS.

REMARK.—Each Instrument is guaranteed by HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co. confidently recommend this superb Instrument to the notice of all

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 16th February 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 15/16
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d. to 2s. 11/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 13/16d
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	218 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	90 per ct. pm
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divd.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	4 Prem.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	22 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	15 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	80 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 prem.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 prem.
Press Cos.			[ex divd.
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,900 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 in. nom.
Bijbhiscome Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs4,800 p.sh. pa
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Shares.	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 dirct.
Do. New £20 shares.	130-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 dirct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Aiee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
Loan 1835-36		94½
Loan 1842-43		
Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (14th February 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	" 410 to 415
Old Surat	" 415 to 420
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	" 415 to 425
New Oomrawuttee	" 425 to 426
Old Comptas	" 426 to 428
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 535 to 540
New Bagsee, and Nuggur	" 420 to 422
New Veraval	" 430 to 432
New Khandeish	" 415 to 417
Old Peratchee	" 375 to 380
New Accote	" 428 to 430
Old Mangalore	" 380 to 385
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,520 to 1,525.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6-5 to 6-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 7-4 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 32 to 33
	" 37 to 38
Niger	" 27 to 28

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rp.
	3 Do. Do.	2s. 0½d.	"
	On Demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On France	6 months' sight	frs. 2-57 cts.	"
	3 " "	" 2-54	"
	On Demand	" 2-51	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000; for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
"	3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	On demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe; Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... " "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent.
But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 3 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s.	0½d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s.	11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
"	4 months' sight	2s.	0½d.
"	3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
"	2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
"	1 months sight	2s.	
"	On demand		
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes		1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of then several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, at the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay"* and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
AMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)" "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4	do.	2s.	0½d. do.
3	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
1	do.	2s.	do.
On demand		1s.	11¾d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6	per cent	per ann.
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."

R. E. W. BAKER,
Manager.

Rampart Row, 20th January 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto	3	ditto.	2s. 0¼d. per do.
Ditto	2	ditto.	2s. do.
Ditto	1	ditto.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	on demand		1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£944,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 2s.	0½d. "
3	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. "
2	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. "
1	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. "
Sight		at 2s.	0d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

December 19th, 1862.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 14	Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat 13 Feb.
	Sydney (s)	Hodge	Madras 4, Beypore 9, Cannanore 11, and Mangalore 12 February.
15	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Gogo 14 Feb.
	Futtel Mujid	Nacoda	Calcutta 1 Jan.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per H. M.'s Bengal Steamer *Sydney*, from Madras, &c.—Signalled the Ship *Colgony*, lat. 14·45 N., long. 73·42 E., bound Northward.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 14	Malta (s)	Hyde	China, &c.
	John Bright (s)	Betham	China, &c.
	Tilly (s)	Clayton	Malabar Coast.
	Abdith Rahiman	Jones	Calcutta.
	Delhie	Howard	Liverpool.
	Margaret Kerr	Galloway	Liverpool.
	Malakoff	Harris	Liverpool.
	Welcome	Holland	Mauritius.
	Protector	Clarke	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—175 natives
Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Gogo.—Mrs. Law, and child, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer, Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and 15 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Tilly*, to Malabar Coast.—Messrs. Moyle; Brenchley; Reneg; Peterson; Bredgnell; Agneer; Nepan; M. Rustomjee; Graeme; Griffith; Martin, and Nimmo; Captain and Mrs. G. C. Gooch, 44th Regiment; 10 N. C. Rank and File, and 14 natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Ship *Salamanca*, for London.
Ship *Surge*, for Joods.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Ship *Bosphorus.*—1759 tons Coals.

From Suez and Aden.

P. and O. Company Steamer *Bahar.*—1,439 boxes Species, 1 case Corals, 1 box Pearls and Specie, 41 bags Oil Cakes, 10 cases Fruits, 1 case Saffron, 360 packages Store, 125 packages Sundries.

From Melbourne.

Ship *King of Algeria.*—Cargo Ballast.

From Colombo.

Ship *Thames.*—4,250 bags Rice, 341 packages Paints, 44 casks Printing Ink, 250 bags Soap, 14 barrels Pork.

From Moulmain.

Ship *Nusrutshaw.*—A quantity of Teak Boards and Teak Timbers.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY 1863.

For London.

Salamanca.—8,000 bags Linseed, 4,500 cwt., Ralli Brothers; 50 packages Indigo, 124½ maunds, Hemundass Buchamull.

For Liverpool.

Harmonides.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund.

Queen of England.—111 bales Cotton, 388½ cwt., Nuthoo Hurjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Mahomedan Lilladaur; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Nuray Samjee.

Cimber.—105½ bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Bhimjee Samjee; 83 bales Cotton, 290½ cwt., Coosnajee Rungjee; 151½ bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Tarrachund Sobhgchund; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjee Mancek; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Yusunjee Munay; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Poonsey Velljee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam; 40 bales Cotton, 140 lbs., Doolubdass Purbhoodass; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Treeunjee Velljee and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 367 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Grey Hound.—201 bales Cotton, 703½ cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 87 bales Cotton, 304½ cwt., Kessoo Wags.

Trenton.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Bhimjee Woocerda; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Ludha Madhowjee.

Queen of the Seas.—1,053 bundles Coiryarn, 120 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Resolute.—79½ bales Wool, 238½ cwt., Ralli Brothers; 3,629 bundles Coiryarn, 181 cwt., Cawasjee Eduljee; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Luckmechund Nursey; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Luckmedas Soondersdass.

Mornington.—1,100 bags Linseed, 550 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.

Brunelle.—Loose Gooana Crusts, 50 tons, J. P. Cornforth and Co.

King of Algeria.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 185 cwt., Ebram Dada.

Tasmania.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Incas.—18 bales Wool, 84 cwt., Venayeck and Furreed.

Moreno.—810 bales Cotton, 1,085 cwt., Bomanjee and Cursetjee Erany; 230 bales Cotton, 805 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Shakespear.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., B. H. Cama.

For Havre.

D. Artagnan.—400 bags Coffee, 500 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

Zamindar.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

Bloise.—500 bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Gaddam and Co.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle)	Bombay.
*240	Auckland, (paddle)	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Scarle	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop)	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	Bombay.
205	Cursetjee, (tug)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belsen	Bombay.
274	Emerald, (tug)	River Indus.
216	Euphrates, (survey ship), Wilmot	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 15 (corvette), Drought	Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 10 (paddle), Rence	Aden.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

679 Caroline Agnes, W.Orenstone—W.Nicol&Co.(c.l.Feb.13)

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

1132 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)
1112 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)
1159 Pride of the Ocean, J. Kyle—A. H. Huschke & Co.
927 Salamanca, Livesey—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Feb.14)
1054 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 26.)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1300 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co(c. l. Jan. 30)
1122 Brune le, Orkney—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 9)
816 City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.
1239 Cimber, Copperoldt—Martin, Young & Co.(c. l. Jan. 19)
1215 Downs of Hope, McKie—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
624 Fort William, Castie—Canjee Leiadhur. (c. l. Jan. 22)
1410 Greyhound, Jackson—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
1546 Harmonides. R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.(c. l. Dec. 23)
1194 Herald, E. McGrath—Killick Nixon & Co.
1707 King of Algeria, Smellie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 12)
951 Mornington, Guthere—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 30)
659 Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Leiadhur.(c. l. Jan. 21)
650 Moreno, Whiting—Wallace & Co.
1075 Natolia, C. Butler—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 12)
876 Queen of England—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 8)
1337 Queen of the Seas—W. & A. Graham & Co.(c. l. Feb. 4)
1072 Resolute, Wallace—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
629 Shakespear, Anderson—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
1194 Tasmanian, Attridge—N. Macdonald & Co.(c. l. Jan. 21)
993 Trenton, Walker—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 2.)
1320 Uncas, Boag—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co.

FOR ST. HELENA.

761 Sailor Prince, Wise—Steuart Hobart & Co.(c. l. Jan. 17)

FOR NEW YORK.

1197 Witch of the Wave, Bramhall—D. P. B. & Co.(c.l. Feb.10)

FOR ADEN.

300 Jadul Bary, Nacoda—Haji Esmail Sidick. (c. l. Jan. 8)
1102 LaFayette, Nacoda—Haji Mahomed Sidick.(c. l. Jan. 16)
675 Sir E. Perry, Narca—Govindjee Virjee. (c. l. Jan. 31)

FOR HAVRE.

255 D'Artagnan, G. T. Rice—R. Frith & Co. (c.l. Feb. 13)
826 Eloisa, E. Philpot—D. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 27)
512 Giscours, Lain—Stearns Hobart & Co.
647 Zemindar, Jones—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Feb. 9)

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

327 Prince of Wales, Jay Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR SIAM.

891 Prince of Wales, J. Wheelwright—P. Hurrichund Sons & Co.

FOR JOODA.

543 Surge, Nacoda—Abdoolla Hajee Alaruckia.

FOR CALCUTTA.

605 Futtay Allum, Shearle—H. Jacob H. Joosub.(c. l. Feb 6)

FOR MADRAS.

220 Amelia, W. Barton—J. Jordon Esquo. (c. l. Feb. 7)

FOR KURRACHEE.

493 Washington, A. Mahaud—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

835 Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HODOODA.

345 Inspector, Nacoda—H. J. Haji Joosub. (c. l. Jan. 23)
669 Nasree, S. A. Box—Doosabhoy Merwanjee. (c. l. Feb. 9)

FOR COLOMBO.

Keeratta Roodreen, Nacoda. (c. l. Feb. 13)

NOT FIXED.

307 Artemise, Nacoda—Dassun Natha.
Australian (s), Nelson.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge.—C. M. S. N. Co.
1499 Boston Light, A. Crowell—Cursondass Madhavdass.
559 Boyne, Kemp—Hajee Hurrell Marcally.
559 Bussora Merchant, Richards.—H. Moosa Joosub.
534 Bushire Merchant, G. H. Jones—H. A. S. H. Cadoo.
639 Cutch Merchant, Ashley.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. J. J. and Co.
436 Fatel Rahamon, Nicolino—Shaik Md. A. Latiff.
614 Forfarshire, Richmond.
477 Good Success, MacGregor—R. J. J. and Co.
527 Hadassah, Dickson—Blackwell & Co.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1156 Hornet, Pryan—Ewart Latham & Co.
629 Hydroo, Chrichton—Adam Cadoo.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
891 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, G. Foster—E. Bates & Co.
369 Juddal Rahamon, Nacoda—Adamaily Sooltanally.
Kosovie, Gray.
1665 Lillies, Bell.
39 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
624 Maria Grey, Jones—Aga Mahmud Tuckey.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hasein.
Noosrat Shah, Minto.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmail H. Hubib.
498 Slow Allum, C. Rickter—R. S. Jaffer.
411 Scindian (s) T. Morrison—B. S. N. Co.
Thames, Tatham—Captain.
Tubal Cain, Duncon.
1725 Tudor, Wherland—Killick Nixon & Co.
444 Waverly, Nacoda—Hajee Mohomed Sedick.
1004 Zambia, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

476 Azof, Brasley.
1090 Behar, G. Hyde.
1950 Candia, Carling.
1609 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up
1500 Salsette, R. T. Dundas. at
1200 Singapore, Gribble. Bombay.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARB

subject of fortune-making at the Neilgherry Hills. Some have asked to be informed whether the statements are reliable: others have declared that they are wild in the extreme, and that the influence of them should be counteracted to save poor fellows from being led astray by them. We are in a position now to speak on the subject as those having authority, and not as the mere scribblers. Many a poor fellow has already been ruined by the Tea and Coffee plantations. The Tea cultivation has hitherto been a failure; and the Coffee cultivation with the exception of a very few cases, is as *yet doubtful*. To make it pay, it is necessary to lay out a small fortune in manuring the land, except perhaps in the few cases referred to, where there is particularly good soil; but this has all been taken up. The only land to be had on the Neilgherry Hills now is grass-land, which is scarcely worth having even on the *Irishman's* terms, free, gratis, for nothing. As to the Olive and Hop cultivation succeeding there, it is all nonsense.

The late Lord Elphinstone knew to his cost that his Tea plantation at Kaitee was a failure. And many a man besides Colonel G. Pope knows the same about Coffee plantations in which he embarked. As regards the Cinchona cultivation, it is in the hands of the Government: but if the plants were distributed to-morrow, and if they became naturalised at the Neilgherries, a man could only expect his *grandchildren* to enjoy any profit that might ultimately accrue from the cultivation.

These Neilgherry puffs may be produced under the exciting influence of an elevated climate. They doubtless possess a deep *interest*; but an interest confined exclusively, in all probability, to parties who wish to get up a Company. There could be no objection to them, provided the concocters of them confined themselves to the statement of *facts* instead of running riot in wild *visionary schemes*. In these days of speculation and of making haste to be rich, such statements are calculated to bring ruin on many a sanguine fellow, who may be foolish enough to be led away by them, as indeed many a one has been to his deep sorrow. "All that glitters is not gold."

IN the *Calcutta Government Gazette*, we observe that the Municipal Commissioners of that town have under the sanction of Government, advertised for Loans on Debenture to the extent of eight lakhs of Rupees, with a view to carrying out the proposed sewerage and drainage works of that city. The debentures are to run for two years, at interest at the rate of two and a half per cent., and the money is to be raised on the security of the Municipal Rates and Taxes.

HIS Excellency the Governor General of India having quitted Calcutta for the purpose of proceeding to the North-Western Provinces and other parts of India, Major-General the Hon'ble Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, took his seat on the 5th instant, as President of the said Council under the appointment made by the Governor-General of India in Council on the 4th instant; and Sir Robert Napier has assumed the office of Deputy Governor of the Fort and Garrison of Fort William. The usual Salute was fired from the Ramparts of Fort William on the occasion.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 13*th Feb.*

Steamer *Nemesis* from Calcutta anchored.

COLOMBO, 13*th Feb.*

H. M.'s steamer *Odin* from Trincomalee anchored.

GALLE, 14*th Feb.*

Steamer *Bombay* from Australia anchored.

GALLE, 14*th Feb.*

French Steamer *Alphis* from Suez anchored.

GALLE, 14*th Feb.*

Steamer *Penang* from Calcutta anchored.

MADRAS, 14*th Feb.*

Steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Suez.

CALCUTTA.

13*th February*, 5-51 P.M.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., Four Rupees and half to three quarters discount.

Five per Cent., five Rupees and quarter to half premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., twelve Rupees and quarter to half premium.

Exchange on London, first-class credits, two shillings and three farthings.

Freights to London, dead weight, fifty-five to seventy-seven shillings and six pence.

Jute one hundred shillings.

Seeds, one hundred to one hundred and five shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty inch, seven rupees and six annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inch, three rupees and twelve annas per piece.

Mule Twist, hundred forty four seconds, ten annas and five pie per morah.

Market for piece goods, firm.

Market for Twist, firm.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 14*th Feb.*

ARRIVED steamer *Bombay* from Sydney 22nd, Melbourne 20th January, and King George's Sound 1st February.

No news of importance received.

Parliament has been in recess, and few subjects of general interest have presented themselves.

The mortal remains of Burke and Willis, the heroes of the victorious Expedition, have been conveyed to their last resting-place.

The public funeral took place on the 25th January.

Nothing particular from New Zealand.

Coffee, prices well maintained. Sugar market continues largely supplied. Metals better enquiry for corrugated iron, and stocks reducing.

LOCAL.

THE usual salute was fired from the saluting battery on Saturday last, on the embarkation of His Excellency the Governor proceeded to Sedashewgur.

THE C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *John Bright*, Captain J. E. Betham, which left our harbour on Saturday last for China, &c., carried on board 1,168 chests of Malwa Opium.

THE following is a list of passengers who arrived here on Saturday by H. M.'s Bengal Government steamer *Sydney*, from Madras, &c.:—

Major General and Mrs. Brown, and three children; Colonel and Mrs. O'Connell; Colonel Ouchterlony, R.E.; Major and Mrs. Benson, and four children; Captain and Mrs. Arbuthnot, and two children; Captain and Mrs. Grey, and four children; Miss Bolton; Ensign H. B. Moore, R.E.; one Corporal H. M.'s 69th L.I.; two Privates 102nd L.I.; one Private (prisoner) 103rd L.I.; two Christian and eight native servants.

RACES.—We understand there will be two extra races at the Byculla Course, one of which will come off on Tuesday and the other on Thursday next.

WE learn that the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who returned from Surat on Thursday last by the *Manchester*, presented the Captain of that vessel a sum of five hundred Rupees, and to the officers and crew he gave sums equivalent to their respective monthly salaries.

MORE PLEADERS.—The result of the final examination of the Students of the Government Law School has been declared. Of the twelve students who entered the examination, seven have passed successfully, of whom five are Hindoos and two are Parsees. These will receive diplomas to practise as pleaders in the Small Causes Court and the Police Courts.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 14th February 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.

BULSAR.—Fair; S. W. calm.

CANNANORE.—Fair.

GALLE.—Fine and calm. Ther. 79.

GOA.—Cool wind; light from East.

KOLAPORE.—Fair, light N.E.

KURRACHEE.—Fair; N.E. cool.

MADRAS.—Fine. Ther. 80.

PAUMBEN.—Calm and fine. Ther. 82.

SURAT.—Fair and Cool.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—13TH and 14TH FEB. 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE KHOJAH CONSPIRACY CASE.—The defendants Allarnckin Soomar, Khakey Puddumsey and several others, were brought up on remand charged with conspiracy under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Verral, appeared for the defendants.

The defendant Dossa Laduck was absent on account of sickness, and a certificate of a medical gentleman was produced on his behalf by Mr. Verral, his attorney.

Mr. Forjett, examined by Mr. Scoble, said.—I am Acting Commissioner of Police for the town and island of Bombay. On the evening of the sixth of October last I was in the neighbourhood of the Khojah Jumatkhana. I was there on duty. I do not know the informant Mooleedina Somar by sight. I saw a funeral procession of Khoja's proceeding to the Jumatkhana from the burial ground. I saw the Jumatkhana closed and some people inside, who spoke to me through the window. I did not recognise any one of them. I asked the people inside to open the Jumatkhana and they declined to do so. I did not state for what purpose I wanted them to open the Jumatkhana, but I said "open the Jumatkhana and let these people go in," the people composing the funeral procession were standing before the gate at the time. There was no corpse there. I do not remember if any reason were assigned by the parties within the Jumatkhana for their refusal to open the Jumatkhana. I do not remember if any one else, besides myself, applied to have the Jumatkhana opened while I was there. I remained in the neighbourhood for about twenty minutes. I had about six Europeans and ten sepoys of the police force with me. I had taken the police to guard against a breach of the peace. I saw two or three of the persons outside with crowbars. Before I left, the funeral procession had left the ground at my request peaceably and quietly. To the best of my belief, but for the appearance of the Police, a serious disturbance would have taken place, as Mr. Macfarlane's presence tended to encourage the funeral procession party. I have never known on a previous occasion the Jumatkhana to be closed against the Khojah community for a funeral procession. I know the first and second defendants as the Mookee and Camaria, but I do not know their names, nor do I know who is the Mookee and who the Camaria. I have had no official communication with them with reference to the closing of the Jamatkhana. From information I had received previous to the sixth of October I sent for the first two defendants and advised them against closing the Jamatkhana, they then said that the Jamat of the caste had determined to keep the Dhurrumsey Poonja party out of the Jamatkhana, and they had it not in their power to prevent it. I believed that the funeral procession on the sixth of October consisted of the Dhurrumsey Poonja party. I cannot say whether there were many people inside the Jumatkhana on that evening. All doors were closed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—I know that the Dhurrumsey Poonja party have a Musjid of their own, but not a Jumatkhana that I know of. I am aware that a suit is now pending in the High Court, with reference to the Jamatkhana; at least I was told so by Fazul Noor Mahomed. I believe that a copy of the notice, calling upon the reforming party to come to some terms was circulated amongst the caste. An action is now pending against me in the High Court, at the suit of the first and second defendants (the Mookee and Camaria) with reference to the Jamatkhana. I have known the first defendant for the last six or seven years ever since I have been in Bombay. I belive he has borne a good character as a peaceable man. I have heard nothing to the contrary.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble.—So far as I know there is only one Jamatkhana for the whole Khojah community in Bombay. This action is brought against me for stationing the police in the Jamatkhana for the purpose of preserving order.

Mr. Scoble said that this closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Bayley for the defence having commented on the case for the prosecution, the Magistrate postponed giving his decision until Saturday.

On Saturday, the 14th instant, the Magistrate in deciding this case, remarked that it had occupied much time from various causes, partly from the postponements at the request of both parties, and partly because cases of this kind in a place like Bombay could not be satisfactorily disposed of without the fullest investigation. His Worship said the question for him to decide was, whether there was evidence to justify the committal of the defendants to the High Court for trial under the 141st and 297th Sections of the Penal Code, or both of them. He said that he had read the depositions with great care, and expressed his opinion that he had had the benefit of the able and ingenious arguments of the learned Counsel for the prosecution and defence; and the impression left on His Worship's mind was that there was not sufficient evidence of criminal force, or the show of criminal force to justify him in committing these defendants for trial in the High Court under the 141st Section of the Indian Penal Code. His Worship was of the same opinion under the 297th Section of the Penal Code that there was no evidence of conspiracy that would justify the committal of the defendants for trial in the High Court. His Worship was of opinion that this case was one in which the parties should endeavour to settle the matters in dispute amicably among themselves instead of incurring the expenses and increasing the ill-feeling almost always consequent on prosecutions of this nature. The Magistrate under these circumstances dismissed the charge against the defendants.—*Charge dismissed.*

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

THE reputation of Dr. Giraud as a Lecturer is so well known, that it is unnecessary to add any testimony of our own. We had the pleasure of hearing the learned Gentleman's Lecture on Artificial Ice on Wednesday last before a large and numerous audience which attested the great popularity of the Lecturer.

In the absence of the President, Colonel Barr, the Vice-President, Dr. F. Broughton, was in the chair.

Among the audience we observed;—

His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere and Staff; Bishop Harding; Sir Joseph Arnould; Sir Alexander Grant, Bart; Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; Hon'ble Mr. W. E. and Mrs. Frere; Hon'ble Mr. H. L. and Mrs. Anderson; Hon'ble Mr. A. D. and Mrs. Robertson; Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity; Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Tristram; Hon'ble Mr. M. H. Scott; Hon'ble Shet Premabhaiee Hemabhaiee; Colonel J. and Misses Lynch; Colonel and Mrs. Ballard; Major W. C. and Mrs. Merewether; Major E. A. and Mrs. Bacon; Major J. and Mrs. Thacker; Majors Annesley and Wray; Colonel and Mrs. Nevis; Captain H. Turner; Mrs. Broughton; Dr. J. and Mrs. Peet, Dr. G. R. and Mrs. Ballingall; Dr. H. V. and Mrs. Carter; Drs. Birdwood, Coles, Fraser, Hunter, Hyslop, Vaughan, Muncherjee Sorabjee, and Atmaram Pandoorung; Rev. W. K. and Misses Fletcher; Rev. Dr. J. Wilson; Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell; Rev. W. and Mrs. Middleton; Dr. A. G. Fraser; Captain H. and Misses Hamilton; Mr. G. and Mrs. Hamilton; Mr. T. and Mrs. Bradley; Mr. J. and Mrs. Bickersteth; W. R. Cassels; J. M. Maclean; Mr. T. and Mrs. Bentley; Mr. J. and Mrs. Firth; Mr. and Misses Swanseger; Mr. J. and Mrs. Hemson; and Miss Bennett; Messrs. H. Cormack; E. Leggett; E. Leckie; A. Angus; A. Ryan; F. MacWilliams; M. Mull; P. McArthur; W. C. Tarleton; C. and W. Bartleby (Jr.) Rao Sahab Viswanath Narrayen; Ramchunder Balcrustna; Gopinath Sudaseo; Hurrychund Sudaseo, Esq.; Dr. Dhirajlall and many Students of the Grant Medical and Elphinstone Colleges, &c.

The Lecturer commenced his discourse with the following apt quotation:—

"It has lengthened life; it has mitigated pain; it has extinguished diseases; it has increased the fertility of the soil; it has given new securities to the mariner; it has furnished new arms to the warrior; it has spanned great rivers and estuaries with bridges of form unknown to our fathers; it has guided the thunderbolt innocuously from heaven to earth it has lighted up the night with the splendour of the day; it has extended the range of the human vision; it has multiplied the power of the human muscles; it has accelerated motion; it has annihilated distance; it has facilitated intercourse, correspondence, all friendly offices, all dispatch of business; it has enabled man to descend to the depths of the sea, to soar into the air, to penetrate securely into the noxious recesses of the earth, to traverse the land in cars which whirl along without horses, and the ocean in ships which run ten knots an hour against the wind. These are but a part of its fruits, and of its first fruits. For it is a philosophy which never rests, which has never attained, which is never perfect. Its law is progress. A point which yesterday was invisible is its goal to-day, and will be its starting post to-morrow."

This the lecturer observed, was written a quarter of century ago, and for the numerous achievements which the new philosophy has meanwhile accomplished, let the late International Exhibition testify. The chief peculiarity of the Baconian philosophy is progress; the discovery of to-day supplying fresh means and appliances for the investigations of to-morrow. To the number of its triumphs may now be added the production of this glacial ice in any quantity beneath the burning heat of a tropical sun. It is not in the abstract discovery of the powers of Nature that man has been able to extend his dominion over nature, but the great success lies in the multitudinous ways in which those powers are made to subserve the purposes and minister to the wants of man. Thus for example, the knowledge of the laws of electric force has been utilized in the Electric Telegraph to be our "winged messenger swift as the flight of Ariel," and by directing it through metallic solutions we have been able to make it spread the baser metals with gold and silver, producing the beautiful works of electro-metallurgy. To the chemist not content with a mere profound knowledge of organic types and radicals has applied that knowledge to extract the choicest perfumes and the most brilliant colours from the most repulsive waste materials, and by profound researches into the nature of light, he has produced the varied art of photography. So also the discovery of the laws of latent caloric, has given us the greatest triumph of man's physical power in the steam engine, and the locomotive; and a knowledge of these same laws of latent caloric has now been applied to the artificial production of Ice. This art like others depends also upon the skilful application of one of the great forces of nature. The several forces of nature which actuate matter were then enumerated; gravitation, light, heat, electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity, &c. These forces the lecturer remarked were so intimately correlated, as to be but different in manifestations of one great force,—as that also is the expression of the Almigaty Power of the Creator. He then alluded to the atomic hypothesis, that matter is constituted of atoms which under the forces of nature are built up, and variously combined to form the infinitely diversified substances in nature. All substances are presented to us in three forms; solid, liquid and gas. He pointed to the force of heat as that which determines the particular form which the substances shall ordinarily present whether it should be solid, liquid or gaseous.

The force of caloric he observed is a moving force and tends to separate atoms and keep them in constant motion. To this force is opposed another that of cohesion, by which atoms of matter are held together and which tends to form denser and denser masses, and to keep atoms in a state of fixity. He then alluded to heat as being a kind of motion, and that the views of some of the modern chemists have been in favor of the dynamical hypothesis; which ascribes the phenomena of heat to the vibrations of the atoms of matter. Here he at some length explained the hynamical hypothesis. Some substances are known to us in each of the three forms; as ice, water, steam: and stated as his belief that every substance is capable of existing in each of the three forms. Thus on one hand we have condensed gases; on the other, solids may be converted into gas. This he illustrated by the example of the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, on platinum. No substance ever became liquid or gaseous without heat, and that heat is completely and wholly occupied in producing these forms.

The phenomena of evaporation and of boiling were then explained and illustrated by experiments, amongst which were the boiling of water and of ather in the vacuum of the air pump. Then by the aid of a large diagram on the scale of six inches to a foot, the lecturer explained the construction and mode of action of Harrison's patent ice making machine at present at work in Bombay, and which by the action of a steam engine of 10 horse-power is able to produce 400 lbs. of ice per hour.

It was then shewn how beautifully this invention illustrated the law of the correlation of the physical forces; and how the amount of heat evolved in the furnace of the steam engine boiler is equivalent to that abstracted from the water in its conversion into ice. Moreover Dr. Giraud shewed, not only that it is through the agency of heat that this artificial ice is produced, but that the sun's actinic force is the primary source of the power which we here apply to the manufacture of ice, the sun's force being latent in the coal that is consumed in the steam engine.

The air bubles enclosed in the ice produced by this machine were shewn to be the result of the rapidity of the congelation, and whilst they rendered the ice more rapidly liquifiable, they increased its power of cooling, and made the liquids in which it is dissolved more fresh and sparkling.

Dr. Giraud then shewed one of M. Carre's Ice making machine, and explained its construction and mode of action.

The lecturer concluded by saying that in Bombay with our cool sea breezes, and a temperature seldom or never rising above 90°, we are scarcely able fully to appreciate this great invention, but that it must prove an inestimable boon to those who are condemned to pass through the almost fiery ordeal of hot seasons in Central India and Upper Sind, where day and night winds, hot as from a furnace, sweep over the plains: and that we have only to pass in imagination through the hospitals of Gwalior and Jhansi, of Sukkur and Jacobabad, and see how the fever-stricken countenance of the soldier brightens up, when consumed by raging thirst and with burning temples, he puts his parched lips to the iced water, and feels his racking head-ache assuaged by the cold effusion;—or to notice the opening eyes of the man struck down by *coup de soleil*, as the ice cold douche awakens him to consciousness, and then let us say whether it be not true that through the agency of the New Philsophy, God has endowed mankind with new mercies.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE VEHAR WATER WORKS.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN consequence of the dearth of water experienced in the Island of Bombay in the hot weather of 1845 and subsequent years, the Government were led to forward to the Board of Conservancy a scheme which had been proposed by the late Colonel Crawford, who then held the appointment of Superintendent of Repairs, for the supply of water for the Island by the formation of a reservoir in the hills of Salsette near Vehar, with the request that the Board would state how far they would be prepared to aid Government in carrying out the scheme.

With that correspondence the Government transmitted to the Board a report by Lieutenant Colonel DeLisle (then Lieutenant DeLisle) who had been deputed in 1851 to make a survey of the ground and report upon the project.

The Board of Conservancy, in turn, referred Lieutenant DeLisle's report to their Superintendent of Repairs for the time being, Mr. Conybeare, for his report. The result of this reference was the very elaborate report which was submitted to Government by the Board of Conservancy, with their letter No. 50, dated 15th March 1853, in which they state in reply to the question put to them by Government, as to how far they would be prepared to aid the Government in completing the project, that "they were prepared to recommend to the Bench of Justices that one-third of the cost should be borne by the public, and that this should be defrayed by a special assessment yielding from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 75,000 per annum, this amount being paid annually to Government from the Municipal Fund until the contribution of one-third should be completed."

Mr. Conybeare, in his report stated, that he considered Lieut. DeLisle's project, which was estimated to cost 12 lacs of Rupees, to be defective, and he was of opinion that the cost would, under the most favourable circumstances, amount to 10 shillings, or Rs. 5 per head of the population, or to about 25 lacs of Rupees; and in a correspondence that took place between the Government and the Board of Conservancy, it was agreed that the Government should advance the capital for the completion of the works and the distribution of the water, on the condition that the Municipal Fund should make to Government a return of 4 per cent. on the capital so appropriated.

Under date the 15th March 1855, Mr. Conybeare submitted a second report on the proposed scheme, which was printed and referred to Colonel Crawford. In this report it was estimated that the works would cost £2,06,666, but Colonel Crawford showed that it was impossible to estimate their ultimate cost, as that depended greatly upon the price at which the pipes could be laid down in Bombay, and that as the price of iron was liable to considerable fluctuations, the works in all probability would exceed the sum at which Mr. Conybeare had estimated them, for the price at which he had put down the pipes was low.

These proceedings were duly reported to the Government of India, who were requested to sanction the commencement of the project, but in a letter dated 7th December 1855, they refused their consent to the advance of the necessary sums of money in the following words:—

"That until the formal reply of the Municipality is obtained to the payment of interest at 4 per cent. per annum, on the capital to be advanced, whatever the amount may be, also to the payment of such further sums as may be necessary to provide for the cost of maintenance of the works when completed, His Lordship in Council is of opinion, however desirous he may be of forwarding the project, that the Government of India cannot justify to the Home Authorities a consent to advance the large sums required for the construction and completion of the dam."

A reference on the subject was in consequence made to the Municipality, and their assent having been obtained to the conditions laid down by the Government of India that Authority on the 29th March 1856 gave permission to the Bombay Government to enter into such arrangements as might be necessary for the promotion of the project generally, on the understanding that the total amount of money to be advanced would amount to Rs. 25,00,000 only. The Government of India at the same time directed that a draft of an Act providing for the payment of interest on the sums advanced in conformity with the conditions agreed to, should be forwarded for their approval; and in a subsequent communication, dated 30th May 1856, they stated that it would be necessary in the draft to make provision for the repayment of the capital.

Instructions were accordingly sent to the Government Solicitor to prepare a draft, which was forwarded to the Government of India, under date 25th July 1857. Intermediately a discussion took place between the Bench of Justices and the Government, relative to the liability of the Municipality to repay the cost of the construction of the Water Works, being limited to 25 lacs of Rupees, and in an elaborate Resolution dated 24th April 1857, the Government summed up the question in the following words:—

"As the Worshipful Bench assented, in 1854, to legalize a water-rate on occupiers of houses, &c. at the rate of 3 per cent. on their annual value or such higher rate, as would suffice to pay interest at 4 per cent. on an unlimited capital, which unlimited capital also they subsequently consented to endeavour to repay, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council considers that they would not be justified in now insisting upon the restriction referred to in paragraph 3 of their present letter. * * * * At the same time His Lordship in Council is ready, in lieu of the Draft Act, to agree to any other means for securing on the Municipal Fund what he considers to have been prescribed by the Government of India, and to have been the object of the negotiations above described, viz: the repayment of the outlay made by Government within 42 years, with interest at 4 per cent. and the maintenance of the works. He has already in paragraph 43 of the Government letter No. 649, dated 19th March 1857, suggested an arrangement which he thinks will, if sanctioned by the Government of India, be far more advantageous to the Municipality than any other which could be adopted in order to effect a settlement of the debt on account of the Water Works. * * * *"

In their reply to the foregoing Resolution, the Bench, whilst they maintained that they were only justly liable to repay 25 lacs of Rupees, offered to devote annually a sum equal to 5 per cent. on 25 lacs of Rupees for the payment of that sum, principal and interest, at 4 per cent. and also to devote a further sum equal to 5 per cent. on half the capital expended beyond the sum of 25 lacs of Rupees, for the liquidation of half of the additional capital outlay with interest at 4 per cent.

The Bombay Government reported the correspondence which had taken place to the Honorable Court of Directors, and in doing so submitted a recommendation that the Municipality should be relieved of all the expense that might be incurred over and above the 25 lacs of Rupees, and stated that should the Honorable Court be unable to accede to that request, they would recommend the acceptance of the offer made by the Bench described in the last preceding paragraph.

To this despatch the Honorable Court sent a reply in which they consented that a moiety of the excess beyond 25 lacs of Rupees should be regarded as a grant in aid contributed by the State; and the Supreme Government, to whom an extract of the Honorable Court's Despatch was forwarded, authorised that the Draft Act which they had directed to be prepared, providing for the repayment of the whole capital, should be modified "in conformity with the concession which the Honorable Court are willing to make in favour of the Municipality of Bombay."

Copy of this letter from the Government of India was communicated to the Bench, but no further correspondence appears to have taken place relative to the amount to be paid by the Municipality, until the letter from the Clerk of the Peace, No. 8, dated 12th February 1862.

In this letter Her Majesty's Justices, after recognizing the fact that the Municipality is bound to pay 25 lacs, plus *half* of any excess which may have been incurred by Government in the construction of the works, with 4 per cent. interest on the unpaid balance, suggested that as they consider that Government not to be in a position to hand over perfect works, the works as they now stand should be made over to them on payment of 25 lacs of Rupees plus *one-third* of the excess.

This letter having been referred to the Government Law Officers, Mr. Westropp, then Acting Advocate General, recommended resort to legislation to settle the questions pending between the Government and the Municipality.

It is in consequence of this recommendation that the present Bill has been prepared, its object is to provide for the transfer of the works to the Municipality on the terms sanctioned by the Home Authorities and the Government of India, and to vest the charge and maintenance of the Works in the Municipal Commissioners, as also to give them powers to impose water-rates, and to confer upon them authority to enforce the payment of those rates. Provision is also made for the inspection of the Works by the Government Officers, and for the manner in which Government is to proceed in the event of the Municipal Commissioners failing to perform their duties under the Act.

As this Bill relates chiefly to questions between the Government and the Municipal Commissioners, and to matters affecting those classes of the community who may be supposed to have a knowledge of English, the Bill need not be translated into any of the Vernacular languages.

A. D. ROBERTSON.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council, R. WEST, Officiating Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1863.

POONA.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. Cursetjee Furdonjee Paruck, returned to Bombay on the 12th instant from their tour in Goozerat. During this tour the Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has expended a considerable sum of money in charity and for other good purposes.—*Observer, Feb.* 14.

MR. C. W. HARRISON, Deputy District Magistrate, arrived here from Khandalla, on Wednesday last, and has commenced the investigation of the great Khandalla police assault case, in which sixteen prisoners have been arraigned. Amongst these there are fourteen policemen and two inhabitants of Khandalla. The names are Soobana bin Ragoo, Gunnoo, Tookaram, Hybuttee, Hunmunta, Bhow bin Myajee, Rama bin Bovajee, Suddoo bin Ragoo, Vittulsing bin Maunsing, Gunna bin Ramjee Naique, Babajee bin Hurry, Chima bin Syajee, Peerajee bin Balloojee Naique, Gunnojee bin Bhirojee Havildar, Rama bin Pandoojee, and Chundia bin Hurkoo. The prosecutors in this case are the following gentlemen who were violently assaulted on the 15th June last at Khandalla on the forenoon of the above date:—Mr. J. Tate, Civil Engineer, Captains Taylor, and DeVitrie, Lieuts. Bridges and Bogle of Her Majesty's 103rd Fusiliers. Captain F. Scrivener, Paymaster of the Fusiliers, appeared as witness in the case. On Thursday Mr. Harrison recorded the evidence of Captain Scrivener, and yesterday, Mr. Tate's deposition was taken. We understand that Mr. Harrison is taking all the statements by way of a preliminary enquiry.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

ALTHOUGH nothing decisive has been known relative to the financial measures of the new Indian Chancellor, yet various rumours and speculations have been rife for the last few days, regarding the reductions of expenditure, and the abolition of some of the public offices, which are likely to be effected. One of the rumours says, that to obviate the necessity of a double audit, namely, one in the Budget office and another in the Civil Pay-Master's office, it is in the contemplation of Sir Charles Trevelyan to abolish the office of the Civil Pay Master, or to amalgamate it with that of the Bengal Accountant. Another report is that the office of the Auditor and Accountant General is likely to be amalgamated with the Financial Department. How far these reports may be relied on, we are not in a position to state; but it is known to a certain extent that considerable reductions will be made.—*Hurkaru, Feb. 5.*

THE commands of the new line cavalry regiments having been given to officers of the late Company's army who took general service, the new infantry regiments will all, we believe, be given to officers of the Royal army; and the appointments will soon be in orders, not, it must be admitted, before it is high time. Amongst other officers about to be nominated to the new commands, we understand that Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Carmichael, C.B., of H. M.'s 94th Regiment, will join and assume command of H. M.'s 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers. Colonel Carmichael is a popular and distinguished officer, and has seen considerable service.—*Englishman, Feb. 4.*

AS we noticed a fortnight since, the rebellion on the north-east frontier is spreading fast. The Cossyahs and Jynteas have been again plundering on the Nowgong frontier, and in this report it was asserted that the lawless proceedings of the Cassyahs also extend to the plains of Nowgong. The Penal Code had no terrors for them, and the most vigilant policeman could not capture them; or if they did at times succeed, it was impossible to swear to their identity as they were the most daring and dexterous thieves in India, committing their audacious depredations in the open light of day, in the face of the officers of justice, whom they treated with mockery and scorn.

SECTION Five, the honorable Member said empowered Residents and Proprietors to prevent Bill Collectors from entering their compounds. He anticipated no opposition this, because Honorable Members were aware of the nuisance tolerated by the present state of the law on the subject. No sooner had we received our pay, than, with the instinct of Vultures, they pounced upon us most clamourously, and largely crippled our means of ministering to the luxuries of our families.

THE Honorable Mr. Arbuthnot could corroborate that statement, and he knew, that, even if the Bill Collectors were driven away unsatisfied, they return again with the utmost pertinacity.

SECTION Six regulated the present system of sales, and under its provisions, the Municipal Commissioners would take into their own hands, the tasting of liquors in wood, and warranting the filling to the bung, or further, as might be deemed advisable.

THE President said he would claim it as an open question to be considered and settled in Committee, whether this special duty of "tasting" did not come within the legitimate functions of the Legislative Council, and the Honorable mover of the Bill I having at once stated that he would offer no opposition to the suggestion, a very cordial assent was immediately given to its introduction at the next sitting.—*Daily News, Feb* 7.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Local Government recently instituted enquiries with the view of ascertaining the quantity of Cotton exported this year from the Punjab in comparison with last year, and by what route and means of transport it reached a shipping port.

It has been discovered that not more than 1,300 maunds were forwarded from Umritsur in 1861, whereas 35,000 maunds were actually dispatched during 1862; and had sufficient carriage been available the quantity would have exceeded 50,000 maunds. The want of presses is much felt, for were the cotton screwed into compact bales it could be more readily exported in larger quantities than by the present unwieldly bulky packages.

A portion of the Cotton from Umritsur was conveyed by carts to Hurreekee Ghat on the Sutlej, whence it was taken down that river to the Indus by country boats, and some by the Oriental Inland Company's Steamers. Some again was conveyed by rail to Lahore and thence by country boats down the Ravee—while a further portion was carried on camels or in country carts to its destination.

The quantity of Cotton exported from Mooltan to Kurrachee in 1861 was insignificant, but the following statement shews that the trade had become important in 1862.

	Mds.
Shipped on Steamers ...	72,000
Dispatched by boats and carts,	25,500
On the wharf waiting for transport,	30,000
Total,...	127,500

or nearly 5,000 tons.—*Lahore Chronicle, Feb.* 7.

THE following is the Programme of the Viceroy's movements. He reaches Cawnpore to-day: to-morrow the consecration of the memorial will take place, and on the morning of the 12th he will come on to Agra, arriving at the terminus about midday. Tents are pitched for him there. After a short rest he will make his public entry into Agra about 3 P.M. Thursday, a guard of honour of H. M. 23rd R. W. F. will go down to the railway station with the Queen's Colours to receive the Viceroy as he arrives in the train.

A squadron of Cavalry, two guns and the Body Guard will meet His Excellency at the bridge head and a salute will be fired from the fort on his leaving his tent. At the grand camp the 3rd Dawson Rifle Brigade, with H. M.'s 23rd R. W. F., and the Artillery, Chamberlain's horse, and the other troops in camp will form a street through the centre of which the procession will pass to the large tent.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 10.

WE regret to have to record a fatal accident which occurred at this station, on Saturday, the 7th instant, to an officer of H. M.'s 23rd R. W. F. Captain Armstrong of that Regiment was thrown out of his buggy, and received such severe injuries that he died in three hours. Mrs. Armstrong who was driving with him at the time did not escape without considerable injury.

It was caused by the horse taking fright at a kranchi coming along the road.

We have seldom heard of an accident of this kind attended by so many painful circumstances. The deceased officer and his wife had left their home but a short time before to pay a round of ordinary morning visits. To that home he never returned alive, having being taken into the house of an officer near the spot where the accident occurred, and where he breathed his last, never we believe recovering his senses after the first shock.

It was generally believed that the dreadful accident was caused by an elephant frighting the horse, but it was not so. It is as well however to take a warning, for during the next fortnight or so, while these enormous camps are here, the station will be over-run with elephants, and unless some stringent measures are adopted, we fear there will be several accidents.—*Id.*

IF there was such a work in existence as an Indian or an Agra "Who's Who in February 1863," it would be exceedingly useful to residents here just now. In the absence of any such aid to the curious we subjoin the following list of Potentates and their whereabouts, which will tell the reader where to find the chief native visitors at any rate.

Yesterday, (Monday) the Maharaja of Boondee came in and encamped at Puchkoon on the road between the *Delhi Gazette* Press and Nai ka Mundee.

The Nawab of Tonk also is encamped in that neighbourhood, he came in yesterday.

The Maha Rao Raja of Ulwur, is putting up in "Jacob's House;" formerly tenanted by Brigadier Showers.

This morning the Maharaja of Jeypore was to come in to a salute of 17 guns, and encamp behind the Ice pits, on the Gwalior road. At noon to-day the Maharaj Rana of Jullawar will be due to a salute of 15 guns, and will encamp at Puchkoo.

At 4-30 to-day the Maharao of Kotah is expected, and will receive a salute of 11 guns. On Wednesday (to-morrow) the Maharaja of Bhurtpore is expected at 8 A.M., and is to have 15 guns. He will encamp at old Government House. And at noon the Maharaj Rana of Dholpore who will receive 15 guns will come in and encamp on the Gwalior road, near the first village beyond cantonments.

The Begum of Bhopal and the Nawab of Rampore, are also here; the former came in this morning, but where her camp is, or that of the Rampore Nawab, we have not been informed.—*Id.*

CEYLON.

PUBLIC attention has been chiefly directed during the past week towards the Planters' Association, the resignation of whose Chairman, who proceeds to Europe by the present Mail, having afforded an opportunity for the discussion of certain public questions, chiefly suggested by Mr. Gavin's Farewell Letter, a copy of which will be found among our Provincial Intelligence. The general policy of the present government, the state of the Roads and the desirableness of having a recognised Agent of the Association in London, have been among the topics raised, and the practical result of the discussion will only be defined at the next General Meeting, which is fixed for the 17th proximo. But in the meanwhile we cannot better express the general views of the Planting Community on subjects in which they are mainly interested, than by giving a few extracts from the annual report of the Committee of the Planters' Association which has just reached us.

It will be superfluous to add that Mr. Gavin's departure from Ceylon is deeply regretted by his brother Planters, and that his valuable services and independent conduct as their Chairman have been fully appreciated and will be sadly missed when next the Planters are found anxious to effectually urge on the Government their grievances and their wants.

"A resolution urging the necessity for a Railway between Colombo and Kandy was carried at a very full General Meeting of the Association, held in June last. In accordance with this resolution, your Committee drew up a memorial to the Legislative Council which was published at the time in the Local papers. Your Committee have given their support to all measures taken by the Government to bring this question to a final issue with the least possible delay, and they are of opinion that a Railway is now nearer to a satisfactory completion, than it has been since the want of it was first felt.

Next in importance to the Railway comes the state of the Roads. Your Committee have been constantly addressing Government on this subject, but as yet, they regret to say, with no practical result. In July last, a letter was addressed to the Colonial Secretary stating that the roads were rapidly getting out of repair, and that the Pioneer force was unable to perform the work demanded of it. The truth of these statements has been abundantly proved in the last three months, though the Commissioner of Roads, in a report to Government, generally impugned their accuracy. His Excellency the Governor most courteously replied, and held out hopes of a speedy improvements, but your Committee regret to state that as yet nothing has been done, while the loss already inflicted by official neglect and incapacity upon the Planters is greater than the difference of expense between keeping up the roads properly and neglecting them for some years. Unless a great improvement takes place in the management and discipline, as well as in the strength, of the Pioneer force, and a more efficient control is exercised by Government over it, there appears to be but little prospect of the Roads being again in such condition as during the Government of the late Sir Henry

In November 1861 a Committee, in which the Chamber were represented by Messrs. William Grant and Whitney, was appointed to consider Mr. Henfry's plan for projecting jetties. The members virtually reported against the jetties which, so far from increasing the accommodation for shipping, or lessening the mortality and sickness from the pollution of the foreshore, would do just the opposite. We tremble to think of the result when the filth and corpses which are at present so freely entangled in the chains of ships and on the shore, would be further caught as in a well reticulated net by the jetties. Yet in spite of this Report the Governments of India and Bengal approve of jetties on the ground of their greater cheapness and of presenting fewer engineering difficulties than any other plan. Admirable reasons, if the jetties did not increase the very evils, of imperfect accommodation and a dangerously filthy bank, which they were intended to remove. And if unsuited to the demands of trade now, if utterly unworthy now of the great capital of Southern Asia, how much more will they be so in the course of a few years when the trade rises to enormous dimensions! The other scheme which ought to be reported on, which Lord Dalhousie's great mind in 1852 appreciated, and of which the Committee of 1861 approved, is that of a continuous quay wall along the bank. Mr. Beadon admits this to be the best, and yet his ambition is so humble as to prefer temporary jetties which he acknowledges to be unequal to even the present requirements of the port, and which will yet if carried out, be a parallel to "Ellenborough's Folly." Mr. Bradford Leslie has drawn up a plan for this quay wall, which Sir Charles Trevelyan evidently favours from his reply to the Trades' Association. There are those who object to it on both engineering and financial grounds. As to the former all that we ask is that nothing be done until the opinion of the best hydraulic engineers be taken. Mr. Leslie would build a wharf wall with ten sheds from Clive Ghat Street to Chandpal Ghat, on the line where it is proposed to put the contemptible jetties, for £305,328 in two years. Ships would lie alongside at low water in a depth of twenty-four feet. Anything short of this will be unequal to the requirements of the port, and disgracefully incompatible with the fast growing demands of the future. Once done, too, it is done for ever. How easily a really public Trust might do it, will be seen from these facts. The wall might be made continuous from Fort Point or Baboo Ghat to Nimtollah at a million sterling. The money could be raised at 5 per cent. which would involve £50,000 annually. But the existing trade yields in charges for landing, &c., above £110,000, and £3,000 more is obtained as the rent of structures on the bank. This latter sum might be increased a hundred-fold by a new system, and the £110,300 be raised, in lieu of the present plan, by a fee of £1 per registered ton of shipping. A quarter of a million sterling could be easily raised by a Trust, while all the horrors of the present system, in expense, pilfering, loss, filth, mortality, unsightliness and delay, would be avoided. Ships could enter and leave the river in a third of the present time, and the enormous capital they represent could be quickly turned over.

Let Calcutta see to it. The Bengal Government has no more right to the river bank than the private Company to whom they wisely refused to give it. Mr. Beadon is about, by adopting Mr. Henfry's confessedly imperfect scheme without allowing time for public discussion, to cripple the trade of the port, to obstruct its great future, to alienate public rights, and to cause his administration to be pointed to, not as it might be as that of an almost imperial sedile, but as a sad illustration of penny wisdom and pound folly. For he admits that the stone alignment will yet be necessary. The Chamber of Commerce should no longer be silent.

CONTRACTS WITHOUT ADVANCES.

(From the Friend of India, Feb. 5.)

THE productiveness of the Punjab is acknowledged by every one, but the full extent of its material resources is still far from being known. Long has it established its claim to be called the granary of India. Long has it been the salt emporium of the North-West and the repository whence all the world receives the famed fabrics of Cashmere. The day may come when it will have fabrics of its own far more useful though less costly than these. Silk bids fair to be naturalised in the province, and we now learn that the cultivation of flax has been commenced with a measure of success surpassing the most sanguine expectations. Cotton, too, of excellent quality may be raised in some parts. The iron found in the hills has been proved to stand as great a strain as the best English or Swedish iron. The tea grown in Kangra and other hill regions is more delicate in flavour than any known kind; and could a steady market be found for the cheaper qualities among the natives of this country there would be no limit to its production. Steps have been taken for the introddction of the Cinchona into the Kangra valley, where it will probably succeed as well as it has done in Southern India. The Chinese Tallow tree has been successfully reared in Dehra Doon, and will soon be tried elsewhere. That enterprises of this kind meet with so much success in the Punjab is largely due to the encouragement afforded to them by the local Government, and to the interest taken in them by officials in all parts of the province. No sooner is a new idea started than it is warmly taken up in every direction, and failure is rendered almost impossible.

Of all the products which have been called into existence by private enterprise aided by a wise and liberal administration, perhaps none is more important than flax. In days of old flax was abundantly produced in England, and that *Times* recently drew attention to the causes of its disappearance, and the necessity that at present exists for a larger supply. The cultivation was abandoned because in the manner it was carried on it was found to be unprofitable. The supply was therefore-ward obtained from countries where it could be produced in large quantities and at small cost. Some years ago samples of flax and hemp from the Punjab were sent to Dundee, and so much approved of that the manufacturers there offered to take any quantity at a most remunerative rate. The flax now grown in the province is of a superior kind to that generally used in Dundee, and finds its most suitable market in Belfast. Between two and three years ago a company was formed in that city for the purpose of growing flax in India and importing it on its own account. It commenced operations in Sealkote, and two consignments have already been sent home by the agent at that place. Some of the fibre was valued at £100 a ton, a most unprecedented price. The result of the experiment has been so satisfactory that there is every prospect of this valuable product being extensively cultivated in the Punjaub in the course of time.

The system at present followed in Sealkote is so simple and efficacious that it serves as a model to all who wish to apply capital to this country and to deal direct with the natives. There are about 600 acres under flax cultivation, almost all of which is in the Sealkote district. The land belongs to natives, and the crop is grown by them just as their own crops are. The agent and the grower enter into a simple contract, in which the former binds himself to five seed for a certain number of acres, and to receive the flax at the rate of three maunds for one rupee, and seed at Rs. 5 a maund, deducting the seed advanced. The grower engages to cultivate a certain extent of ground, to give it sufficient manure and water, to take instructions from the agent, or any one he may appoint, in the treatment of the crop, and to deliver the flax at the above rate. This is found to be a fair and efficient arrangement for both parties. It is to be noticed in the first place that no money advances are given. We believe the agent did at first make advances to the cultivators, but he soon relinquished the practice, and has never had any trouble since. No contract has ever been broken. The natives are glad to enter into them, and fresh applications are constantly received. The profit to the ryot per acre is just about double what he gets from wheat. As the flax is sown in October, and gathered in March, he may use the land for other purposes during the rest of the year. After delivering the flax in its natural state, he has nothing more to do with it. The agent then has it steeped, or "retted" as it is called, dried, cleaned, scutched and put through all the necessary processes in his own factory with the aid of paid coolies. The machinery used is as yet very simple, but a new factory has been erected, and improved machinery will soon be set up, which will render the process much easier and more efficacious.

At the last meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab samples of the Sealkote flax were reported upon and compared with a sample that had been brought from Belfast, and another from Leeds, and were found superior to them both. We have seen specimens of the flax in question. There are two qualities, the finer of which seems to be as fine as flax can possibly be. There is therefore no doubt that this important article of commerce can be produced in India, and of the very best quality. It is equally certain that capitalists can get the natives to grow it, without advances, and without trouble of any kind if they only set to work in the right way. A contract of some kind there must be, and nothing we have said would render a contract law unnecessary. If cases of default are rare, so much the better, and they will be rendered still rarer by the existence of a powerful law. In the present dearth of cotton, linen is in great demand, and it is possible that many of the Manchester cotton mills will be changed into linen mills, which could be done without very much alteration of the machinery. India's opportunity in the case of flax would be scarcely less precious than that which she has at this moment before her in the case of cotton. The agent of this flag company assures us that he could grow cotton on the same simple system as flax if he had any desire to do so. All operations of this kind are based on the great doctrine of supply and demand. But the utilitarian tendency contained in this must ever be counterbalanced by that desire to do what is just and honorable which should regulate all our transactions. We must warn our readers, however, of this fact that the system of contracts without advances succeeds in the Punjab *because* the local officials encourage it.

POST OFFICE DELAYS.

(From the Mofussilite, Feb. 3.)

WE really must throw ourselves and our readers on the protection of the Director-General of Post Offices in India against the vagaries of the Post Master of Bombay. We make this appeal in no wanton spirit of grumbling. For we have abstained frequently from holding up to public censure small irregularities in the Post Office of which our subscribers wished to complain, and against which not unfrequently we ourselves had good grounds for raising our voices. But we did not, knowing that the workings of the office are very involved and complex, and that in so vast an establishment accidents cannot but occur. So far from complaining, we have more than once become the apologist of the Post Office in these columns; and therefore, if we now complain, our words ought to command all the more attention from the fact of the position we have taken hitherto. We are satisfied that Dr. Paton only requires to have the wilful irregularities or the gross carelessness that have lately characterised the postal arrangements quietly related to him in order to have a speedy remedy applied.

Our present complaint applies only to the overland mails. Within six weeks the following instances of mismanagement have occurred. First, on a given day, the sixth after the arrival of the Suez steamer in Bombay, overland letters arrived in Meerut in due course, but not a single newspaper for any one. We need not argue on this, that if letters came, *some* papers at least could have come with them. Again, the same thing occurred on the arrival of the last overland mail in Meerut, letters but no papers. And we observe that in Agra they were even worse off; for they got neither letters or papers. And now, once more, there is another hitch with the present mail. The first instalment of it arrived in Meerut at 1 o'clock in the night between Sunday and Monday. Hearing by telegram of its despatch from Agra, we were on the *qui vive* in this office during the night, and had our peon waiting at the post office in order that we might at once set to work to get our extra out. But lo and behold; on the arrival of the mail cart, it was found to contain only letters and papers already sorted for stations further up country. There was once more nothing at all for Meerut. Well, what is the effect of this? Owing to the first mails leaving Meerut so very early in the morning, we are obliged to send each issue of this paper to press towards the midnight before. We write on Monday evening; it is too late to make use of the papers even if they come now, for the present issue; and to all intents and purposes, so far as we are concerned, they might just as well come in three days' time as an hour after we have gone to press. We are not unreasonable enough to suppose that the Post Master at Bombay could foresee all this; but on the other hand, he must be reasonable enough to see that he has made us worse off than we ought to have been by dispatching our daks so as to reach us twenty-four hours after some had arrived. Even if the press is not to have precedence, at least we can claim not to be behindhand. But we consider that care should be taken that papers for the press are always sent off among the first dispatches. Because one *Home News* sent to a newspaper represents a convenience to hundreds of people. It may be said, that in the hurry of dispatch, it is impossible to arrange such details. That is exactly what we complain of; and we submit that if the work be done in such a hurry as to bungle it and disoblige the public, it ought at once to be done more slowly, more carefully, and thus more satisfactorily. And this is what we ask Dr. Paton to see to. But as to the gross irregularity of not forwarding a single paper to any one in a large station like Meerut, and that this should occur time after time, till at last it has grown into a system, and worse still, that a station like Agra should be left without a mail-bag, good, bad, or indifferent; when these monstrous irregularities occur, and often occur, and do not expect minor matters to go on rightly; for it shows that there is either gross neglect or complete incompetency at Bombay; and a method ought to be devised for reforming the shortcomings of the sluggard or the noodle who has lately been mismanaging matters there.

Just as we had finished correcting the above and were about to go to press, two copies of the *Home News* were brought in. With the usual fatality, the two were both of the same date, December 29th, and that not the latest the. What can we do? We have made room for the telegrams and the Summary. We shall issue an extra to our station subscribers as soon as papers of the latest date reach us; but we fear our outstation readers cannot receive these till our next issue. They are requested to pile their indignation on the wretched head of the bungling Postmaster at Bombay.

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NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed *five minutes* earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distance	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	...	2 30
2½	Byculla ..... „	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	...	...	2 45
5½	Dadur ..... „	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	...	...	2 56
8	MAHIM ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	...	3 10
9½	COORLA ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 14	...	10 45	...	...	...
16½	Bhandoop „	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	11 12	...	...	...
20½	Tannah „	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	11 30	...	...	...
33½	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	12 5	...	...	...
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla ..... „	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind ..... „	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Shapoor ..... „	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khurdee ..... „	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	KUSSARAH ..... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	EGUTTOORA ... Dep.	...	6 30	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore ..... „	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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